

chattel, but every man as a person; and whereas,

which it suits her purpose to claim that American slaveholders are not bound by any national charter, not only State, but strenuously to insist that it is an exclusively State or local institution:

Resolved, therefore, That all the negotiations of the federal government respecting slave property are utterly unconstitutional; and that that has no legitimate concern with the case of the Creole, unless it be to treat as armed pirates the whites of that ship, who were guilty of restraining the liberty of the colored fellow-passengers.

Whereas, there are a few schools in this slavery-cursed land, that prize the cause of the slave more than all the allurments to betray it; that prefer honest poverty to ill-gotten gain, and the favor of God to that of man; and whereas, to sustain such despised and persecuted schools is amongst the most important and sacred duties:

Resolved, therefore, That the abolitionist who passes by an Oneida Institute, an Oberlin Institute, or a Clinton Seminary, to patronize pro-slavery schools, is guilty of gross inconsistency, which is as dishonorable to himself, as it is injurious to the cause of freedom.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with our dear brethren and fellow-citizens, Alanson Work, George Thompson, and James A. Burr, who have been unjustly and illegally incarcerated in the penitentiary of Missouri, for no crime but that of doing good to the poor and afflicted; and that we cordially pledge them our prayers, our influence, and our aid, in whatever way may be necessary for bringing their cause to a righteous decision, by the Judicial, Legislative, and Executive authorities of the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That the time has arrived when abolitionists should boldly take and maintain the ground that New-York is a free State, and that the people

us, under the shadow of our jury box, a place of refuge, safe from the pursuit of his master—and tha

abolitionists should not encourage, in ordinary cases his passage through our State into Canada.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with our disfranchised colored fellow-citizens, and that this Convention respectfully request our Legislature or this State to adopt such measures as the present session as are necessary to extend to the inhabitants of this State, without distinction of color, equal rights and privileges.

Whereas, intelligence has been received that an Address, signed by sixty thousand Irishmen, and headed by the philanthropist Daniel O'Connell, Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the benevolent apostle of Temperance, Father Mathew, has arrived at Boston addressed to their fellow-countrymen in this country, on the subject of slavery; therefore

Resolved, That we hail this event as a most auspicious and providential circumstance, calculated to open the sympathizing hearts of our Irish fellow-citizens, and to enlist their energies in behalf of the suffering slaves of their adopted country.

From the Friend of Man.

Address of the Anti-Slavery Convention
OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
Held in Peterboro', January 19th, 1842,
TO THE
SLAVES IN THE U. STATES OF AMERICA

AFFLICTED BRETHREN:

The doctrine obtains almost universally, that the friend of man has no right to communicate with him—no right to counsel and comfort him. We have, ourselves, partially at least, acquiesced in this time-hallowed delusion: and now, that God has opened our eyes to our great and guilty error, we feel impelled to make public confession of it; to vindicate publicly our duty to be your advisers, comforters and helpers; and to enter upon the discharge of that duty without delay.

Why do abolitionists concede, that their labor for the slave must be expended directly upon his master: and that they are to seek to improve the condition of the one, only through favorable changes wrought in the mind of the other? Is it not because they are not yet entirely disabused of the fallacy that slavery is a legitimate institution: that it has rights: that it creates rights in the slaveholder, and destroys rights in the slave? Were they, as they should do, to regard slavery in the light of a sheer usurpation, and none the less such for the hoariness

for the protest of the man-stealer against the direct agency of others upon his stolen property, as the

would for the protest of the horse-stealer against a similar liberty with his stolen property. With a vision so clear, they would no more acknowledge a possible acquiescence or loss of rights by theft in the one case, than in the other. The same rights, which the slave had, before he 'fell among thieves,' he had after he was taken; and the right to all the words of consolation, encouragement and advice, which his fellow-men can convey to him.

To make the abolitionist most odious, he is charged with the supposedly heinous, and almost matchless offence of communicating with the slave; and the abolitionist, instead of insisting on the right to do as he pleases, and to speak the truth, is charged with inefficiencies in the way of practising the right, implicitly disclaims it, by informing his accusers, that the abolition doctrine is to address the master, and not the slave. No slaveholding sophistry and blustering could obtain such a disclaimer from Paul. That the heaven-directed Apostle could be the subject of his slavery, and that he was the subject of his master's slavery, as well the duty of Timothy and Titus, as of himself; and far was he from conditioning the duty on the consent of the master. Paul carried out nobly, fully and fearlessly than the modern abolitionist the doctrine that the slave is a man, and that he is entitled to the same slave rights as the master, implied not only that they are beings to be reasoned with, but that it is their duty, and therefore right to read the Scriptures, of which his writings to them constitute a part. Indeed, he expressly commands them

the rightfulness of subjecting one man absolutely to the will of another man, is manifest from his saying

to slaves: 'Be not ye servants o men.' This injunction forbids their rendering any service incompatible with the claims of God; and for that they should suffer even for the masters to invade the sacred precincts of conscience.

Although much has been gained by the bold positions that abolitionists have taken, much also has been lost by their timidly hesitating to take other positions, which, if bolder, are not less truthful or advantageous. When the slaveholder is told that he is a sinner, he is more likely to be softened than when he is told that he is a hypocrite. He is more likely to be moved to repentance than when he is told that he is a hypocrite. He is more likely to be moved to repentance than when he is told that he is a hypocrite. He is more likely to be moved to repentance than when he is told that he is a hypocrite.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

CHARLES LENOX REMOND will deliver the Annual Address before the **Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society**, on Monday evening, Feb. 14th, at 7 o'clock, at the Lyceum Hall. The friends of the cause, and public generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

ELIZA J. KENNY, Rec. Sec.

Salem, Jan. 29, 1842.

WORCESTER COUNTY, NORTH DIVISION
A. S. SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of this Society will be held at Hubbardston, on Wednesday, the 16th day of February next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The officers of the year ensuing will be chosen at this meeting.

Our friends may feel assured that no efforts will be spared to secure the attendance of able and distinguished advocates of the cause; and it is earnestly hoped, that there will be a full attendance of the friends of the slave from every town within the limits of the Society.

J. T. EVERETT, Pres.

C. WHITZ, Sec. pro tem.
Holden, Jan. 24, 1842.

NOTICE.

My friends in Providence are informed, that, at my request, the following named persons will receive any donations intended for my school in this country, and forward them to my address at New-York—Mrs. Sarah R. Smith, Miss Amaranth Paine, Wm. Apfin.

NANCY PRINCE.

Boston, Jan. 25, 1842.

BIBLE CONVENTION.

The undersigned were appointed at a meeting held in Chardon-street Church, on the 28th of October last, a Committee to call a Convention, to be styled the **BIBLE CONVENTION**; for the public discussion of the credibility and authority of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, and therefore, invite all persons disposed to take part in the discussion, to meet at the **MASONIC TEMPLE**, in Boston, on **TEXAS-DAY**, the 23rd day of March, 1842, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

**R. WALDO EMERSON,
A. BRONSON ALCOTT,
MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN,
EDMUND QUINCY.**

¶ Editors friendly to free discussion, throughout the country, are respectfully requested to insert the above in their papers.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

A meeting of the Anti-Slavery Voters of Boston will be held at 32, Washington-street, on Monday evening next, to make arrangements for the State Convention, to be held in this city on Tuesday next, to be present, as important business is to be transacted.

By order of the Boston Liberty Association.
Boston, Feb. 7, 1842.

NOTICE.

The Rev. John T. Raymond, of Albany, N. Y. has accepted the invitation of the First Independent Baptist Church and Society, of this city, to become their Pastor.

MARRIED—In this city, on Tuesday, by the Rev. J. W. Parker, Rev. Harvey I. Parker, of Manchester, and Mrs. Sylvia A., a youngest daughter of the late Philip Ammidon, Esq.

In this city, Dec. 30, by Rev. Samuel Snowdon, Mr. Oracdo C. Minot to Miss Emeline Wellington.

DIED—In Hopkinton, Jan. 19, Mr. John Gibbs, aged 49. Jan. 26, Mr. Betty Gibbs, father of the above, aged 80.

Also, N. Y., Aunt Betty Dole. From calculations made from the time when she first came to this country, she had reached the great age of 135 years! She was a native of Africa and was kidnapped and brought to this country when 15 years old.

Improvements on a Valuable and Important Discovery.

Mr. T. JINNINGS, Jr., Surgeon Dentist.

INFORMS the public that he has completed a series of laborious and expensive experiments in improving the celebrated **LITHODEON**, and in presenting it to their notice, is happy to state that his success in being thus enabled to relieve much of the suffering resulting from neglect of those highly important organs (the teeth), has exceeded his most sanguine anticipations, and that the

IMPROVED LITHODEON

is destined to become one of the most popular and useful teeth preservatives ever discovered, there is no the smallest shadow of doubt. The superior advantages to be realized by the use of this article, when teeth are too far decayed or too tender to plug with gold, silver, or any other substance, are manifold, among which the following are most prominent. In the first place, being introduced into the cavity of the teeth in a soft state, it causes neither pain or irritation, and is so far from doing harm, as to soothe and heal while the roots remain firm and sound, it can be moulded so as to restore its original shape. 3d. If less than two hours, it assumes a texture as hard as the enamel of the tooth itself, thereby forming a masticating surface harder than gold or silver, or platinum. 4th. It effectually resists the most powerful agents which the filling of teeth is subjected, without oxidation.

Nothing more need be said in favor of this article than that the **new improved LITHODEON** has been restored to perfect usefulness thereby, and no other remedy seemed possible, except extraction.

Specimens of teeth filled with the above material will be kept on hand, and the public are invited to call and examine them. Mineral teeth, manufactured and set in so perfect a manner as to baffie detection. Teeth filled with gold; also, cleansed and extracted in the most faithful manner.

Every operation warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Office 22 School-street, at **HARDING'S GALLERY**.

The following recommendation from Dr. MANN, a member of the Boston Medical Association, is respectfully submitted to public consideration:—

“Mr. Thomas Jinnings, Jr. having been in my employ between two and three years, in various departments of dentistry, and especially in manufacturing and preparing artificial teeth, it gives me pleasure to bear witness to his ability and fidelity, and to recommend him to the public as a competent and faithful dentist.”

DANIEL MANN, M. D.,
Surgeon Dentist, 16 Summer-st.
Boston, Jan. 1842.

MR. EDITOR—Though you seem to speak no louder than your neighbors, your utterances are heard a great way: therefore I wish to make use of your powers to communicate sundry remarks to the public, which entitle me to a notice. My remarks are, in short, superior medical skill, with the blessing of heaven I certainly owe my life and good health; and not my self alone, but two of my daughters.

About two years since I was confined to my bed and bed-room, by a general morbidness, and a scrofulous affection, which wholly deprived me of the use of my arms and lower limbs. After being told, by my family physician and others, that they knew of nothing they could prescribe which would be likely to benefit me, a neighbor of mine, who had been cured by Dr. Watson, and who, in complaint, advised me to apply to him, which I did, and he cured me. Since which time I have spent several months in Europe, and been variously exposed, without a return of the complaint.

Here I would say, that it is my belief, that Dr. Watson, who said that his family physician did his best, and was sincere in his remarks. This being the case, it is easy to decide who has the skill. Furthermore, mine appears to be but one cure of this formidable disease among many more that have been cured, while his enemies would give him none. And why has he enemies? I answer that there is nothing more easily understood than that it is in consequence of his effecting cures upon others of the profession in fact. Yet other pretences are set forth, by whom? It will soon be made to appear, I trust.

Of my daughters, they both had the *small pox*, and in the most latinate manner. I did not indulge in the thought that they could be cured, but by Dr. W. they were cured. It seemed that life would scarcely be worth having, as they would be so disfigured by what is generally called *pits*. But Dr. Watson told me nay, as cured, he, the way I manage the like cases, they are cured, and the pits are not there. This I could not credit, and the result obliged me to, to which was he told me. They are both well, and no apparent injury remains in consequence of the sickness.

The doctor's department to me and to my family, has been suitably appreciated.

Here, readers, depart for yourselves.

Feb. 2nd, 1842. **JOSEPH BARROWSCALE.**

It appears to be the candid opinion of people generally, who have received Dr. Watson's treatment, (and many there are), that it has made more permanent cures, and resulted in much good, than any other medicine. Hence arises his extensive business from the influence of his many friends.

February 11th.

For Sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 25, Cornhill
A FEW Medals of FATHER MATTHEW.
Jan. 11th.

**REV. BILLY HIBBARD'S
VEGETABLE, ANTI-BILIOUS
FAMILY PILLS**

To be continued.

MISCELLANY.

Ultratism.

We know of no other term so appropriate by which to designate the tendency to extremes at the present day. Nothing answers but what is new, or strange and startling. A man must have a firmness bordering on obstinacy, if he wishes to derive one particle of advantage from past experience, or the wisdom of those who have gone before us. Politics, religion and science must undergo an entire revolution, to adapt them to the taste of the present

The wisdom of Washington and Madison, and forty years experience, had established the policy of a National Bank; but a vagary entered the brain of Andrew Jackson that a host of State Banks was a great deal better. The innovation was adopted, and seven years of national, state and individual bankruptcy has been the consequence.

Three hundred years experience had established the utility of a mixed currency of specie and paper; but our Calhouns and Bentons, having played the rogue and fool with our paper currency, turn short about, and boldly advocate the financial system of Algoria and Morpaea as infinitely better than that

All our Presidents, and every Congress down to the period of Nullification, considered the doctrine of a discriminating tariff, with a view to revenue, and the protection of domestic manufactures, as sound policy, and that by which alone we could establish our own independence, and do ourselves justice, seeing that all our own articles are taxed to the highest point in foreign countries. But a few

ultras raise the popular cry of *free trade*,—nor is it the least objection in the minds of these headstrong innovators, that the free trade would be all on one side, and that our country would be flooded with articles made abroad by laborers who work for *ten* cents a day, while our mechanics would be starving, and our people earning nothing to buy with. This is termed good sound *democratic* doctrine!

the habits and institutions of a country, he is instantly denounced as in favor of slavery, and our warmest professors of abolition doctrine would rather take the chance of the almost certain continuance of slavery indefinitely, than consent to such measures as would be sure to abolish it in twenty years.

Then came women's rights. Women must be orators and legislators, must enter into the turmoil of politics, and boldly assert and maintain their rights! We have heard a legislator of Massachusetts confidently maintain that women should be

Next came the doctrine of non-resistance. Instead of universal peace, by teaching each to respect the rights of others, it is the doctrine of standing still, and permitting others to destroy us if they see fit. This soon run into the 'no-human government' theory, of course, as that is, in fact, no government, where none can be forced to obey. 'No-

The next grade in the scale of depreciation is the anti-church and anti-minister doctrine; and Henry C. Wright is now traversing the land, and holding Conventions in all quarters, (one of which is to be held at Andover, Feb. 8th,) the object of which is to declare the 'American church and clergy a bro-

And just now Professor Bush has discovered the dark ages, known to all Protestants as the period which gave rise to the anti-christian, persecuting Papal power, which governed the world by fire and faggot—and the bloody rise and reign of Mahomet, which deluged the world in blood, was, in fact, the millennium or the thousand years of peace and holiness foretold in the glowing and beautiful language of the prophets, when the lion was to lie down with the lamb, and there was to be nothing to hurt or to devour.

Elder Knapp has usurped the throne of the Almighty, and is dealing out the destinies of eternity with no sparing hand,—a few nervous expressions as to the impressions made by his preaching, are sufficient data for a record in his book of fate, and to affix a label for heaven or hell.

To crown the whole, Mr. Miller has determined to have a grand conflagration of this old world in 1843. Less merciful than the Mormons, who had

agreed to spare a few spots of earth away up in Missouri and Illinois, he goes in for the whole. Forty plain declarations of scripture, that the Jews shall be restored to their own land, and that the Son shall have the heathen for his inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession, are but cobwebs before this terrible conflagration. The multitude of camels, the dromedaries of Midian, and the ships of Tarshish, will have nothing to do—they may be dismissed. Mr. Miller has altered the whole plan. The mystical number of 2300 days, put for

so many years, overrules the whole tenor of scripture; and as at the end of the 2300, the Bible says 'the sanctuary shall be cleansed,' who can doubt that it means burning up the world?

But we hope our readers have preserved or will recall their sober senses. Truly, such incorrigible nonsense is obtaining quite too much attention. What sort of education will our young people receive in the midst of these hot-beds of fanaticism and delusion? Clear heads and steady hands are necessary to manage affairs of Church or State at

This time, when so many are blowing the coals of fanaticism, and imposing their own wild schemes as the dictates of wisdom and the word of God.

From the New-York Herald.

Colt's Trial.

This most extraordinary trial will be brought to a close to-day. It has already occupied nine days. A day and a half was spent in procuring a jury from 340 persons: six days were spent in hearing the

evidence; 79 witnesses were examined for the prosecution, and 41 for the defence. A day and a half has been consumed by three of the counsel in summing up, and Mr. Whiting, who closes, will occupy the whole of five hours this morning, till the recess. After that, Judge Kent will deliver his charge, and the cause will go the jury about five or six o'clock; about dusk this evening.

Such is the present state of the case. What the verdict will be, it is impossible to conjecture. The readers of the *Herald*, have had the best and full-

est account of this testimony spread before them, in our columns, from day to day, and are able to judge for themselves. We have given correct outlines of Mr. Emmett's and Mr. Smith's speeches; one for, and the other against the prisoner; and shall give the same of the speeches of Messrs. Selden and Whiting, in the Herald to-morrow, (Sunday) with the fullest and most correct report of the charge of Judge Kent, which, from all the circumstances in the case, will doubtless be one of the most interesting.

Altogether, this has been one of the most singular trials that ever took place in this or any other country. It throws the Peter Robinson affair far into the shade. There the wife of the murdered Snyder was not brought into Court. But here, first, we have the widowed wife of the murdered Adams placed upon the stand; then the dead man's coat cut to pieces, held up before her, to be identified by her. Then the wedding ring taken off the dead man's finger is put into her hand, and she is called

on to identify it, and does so by trying it on her own finger. Next we have the box—the murdered man's coffin—and the awning—the dead man's shroud—brought into Court—reeking with putrefaction; and turned over, and measured, and shaken, and deliberately displayed before the jury, whilst the lid of the coffin, soaked in blood, is burnt up to light the fire in the watch-house. Next we have the victim of seduction—the wifeless mother of Col's scarce-breathing infant, placed on the stand to tell how her seducer looked, and slept, and ate, after he had

killed his fellow man! As if this was not enough, we have a horrible array of doctors disputing about the half a dozen holes in the skull of the murdered man—and some swearing that he was killed by a bullet—others by a hatchet. And as if this could not suffice, we have the murdered body of Adams dragged from the charnel-house at noon day—the head cut off from the shoulders, and the skull—the horribly mangled skull of Adams wrapped up in a newspaper, carried coolly under a doctor's arm into

**REV. BILLY HIBBARD'S
VEGETABLE, ANTI-BILIOUS
FAMILY PILLS.**

ALL who are acquainted with the value of these Pills will do him the justice to say, that the maker of the last men to impose upon the public. The value of these Family Pills has been so often made manifest, that an extended description of their virtues is hardly needed. It is of more importance to the public where they are to be had.

They are for sale wholesale and retail by SAMUEL FOWLER, No. 25 High Street, Charleston, S. C., sole agent. Price, 50 cents per box.

**REV. B. HIBBARD'S
CARMINATIVE SALVE.**

This Salve relieves and cures Felons, Biles, Ulcers, Agues in the breast, Milk Cakes, Ague in the Face, Ear-ache, Burns, Scalds, Corns, Salt Rheum, Swelling, King's Evil, Stiff Neck, Whooping Cough, and Cough occasioned by cold, together with other painful complaints—but it is its own best recommendation, and in such cases, self-praise goes for no praise.

Valuable Register for 1842.

JAMES LORING, 132 Washington St., has just published the *Mass. Register*, for 1842, containing the Bankrupt Law, the New Tariff of U. S. Tariff Law of 1841, the State Legislature, with Congress, the Army and Navy Officers, the Militia Officers, City Officers of Boston, Salem, Lowell, Ministers, Colleges, Charitable Societies, Bank and Insurance Companies. Post & Express.

Now is the Time.
The Finest Head of Hair produced by
Wyeth's Cream of Lilies.

ALL who have used it, acknowledge its superiority for the embellishment and growth of the hair, and gradually changes the color of red, gray, or faded hair to its natural color.

to a beautiful dark. Nothing can surmount this Cream for dressing the hair; it not only promotes its growth but preserves its falling off, or turning grey; and, in those wearing curls, either real or false, its application will be manifest by the first trial; nor do they get out of curling in damp weather, or after dressing.

Also Wyeth's Curling Cream, Milk of Roses, to extract the Roses, Eloom of Roses for the skin, Rose Water, Florida Water, Cologne Water, &c. &c.

For sale only by the appointed agent, A. S. JENKINS, DAN, No. 2, Milk-street, second door from Water.

Boston, Jan. 28, 1842.
**The New Genesee Farmer,
 AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.**
 VOLUME THREE—FOR 1842.
THE Cheapest Agricultural Paper in the Union
 6 Large Pages Monthly, (with engravings,) at
 20 Cents per year!!
 HENRY COLMAN, EDITOR.

Grateful for the extensive patronage which the
Genesee Farmer has received during the past year,
the proprietor now has the satisfaction of announcing
that he has made such arrangements for the coming
year as cannot fail to be highly gratifying to the com-
munity. The paper will be published more frequently
and more extensively, and secure for it a still more
extensive circulation.

Desiring to make it the most useful and widely cir-
culating paper in the Union, the proprietor

aged the services of the celebrated and eminent agricultural writer and orator, HENRY COLMAN, now known as the late Agricultural Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts, and formerly editor of a New-England Farmer. Depending on the co-operation and support of the friends of agriculture in Empire State and the Great West, Mr. Colman consented to leave the field where he has labored with so much honor and success, and locate at Rochester, where, through the medium of the *Genesee Farmer*, he expects to find a more extensive field of usefulness.

Post Masters and their Assistants are authorized and respectfully solicited to act as Agents, and to solicit subscriptions for the Farmer. The low price at which it is published will not allow of much pecuniary compensation to Agents, but it is believed they will be rewarded in the benefits which result from the circulation of such periodicals in their neighborhoods.

Persons ordering papers are requested to *strictly observe the TERMS*, and be careful to write plain names of subscribers, their Post-Office, County and State; and in all cases to send the money by

the order, so that the perplexity of keeping accounts may be avoided.

M. B. BATEHAM, *Proprietor*.

TERMS.—If current money is sent, (such as New York or New-England bills,) commission will be allowed as follows:—

Seven copies for \$3 00; twelve copies for \$4 00; twenty-five copies for \$10 00; payment always to be made in advance.

No commission will be allowed, if *uncurrent money* is sent.

BATHAM & CO. GOLDMAN

Address
January 28

BATHAM & COLEMAN,
Rochester, New-York.

The Tocsin of Liberty.
Published Weekly, at Albany, New York.
BY J. N. T. TUCKER.

AT \$1 50 per annum to Companies of Five or more—\$2 00 the Single Copy—in advance.

DEVOTED TO
Freedom—Equality—Temperance—Virtue—Agriculture

ture—Commerce—Legislative Proceedings—
News, Foreign and Domestic—the Arts and
Sciences—Travels—Selected Miscellany.

OFFICE NO. 56 STATE STREET—OP STAIRS.

The publisher having been for several years actively engaged in the cause of Liberty, Temperance and Reform, as a Minister of the Gospel and Public Lecturer, during which time he has suffered much in affliction of the throat and lungs, caused by frequent speaking and exposure, yet still desirous of doing good, and of obtaining on his part the liberal aid of his friends, he has determined to publish a

Ministers of the gospel, lecturing agents and others are respectfully invited to act as agents and will be allowed a commission of fifty cents on every subscriber they obtain who shall pay \$2.00 in advance for one year, sent to him, free of postage. Any person sending \$3.00 and four subscribers shall have the paper one year gratis.

liberal commission to Traveling Agents
J. N. T. TUCKER
Albany, N. Y. Jan. 4, 1842.

Anti-Slavery Wafers.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at No. 25, Cornhill; Anti-SLAVERY WAFFERS, designed for sending letters, &c. They constitute a valuable addition to the means of usefulness already possessed by abolitionists. Each sheet contains ninety-eight appropriate motions, selected with great care.

Price six cents single, 35 sheets for one dollar.

Two or three good boys can obtain situations in the country, by applying at 25, Cornhill.

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR.

MASSACHUSETTS.—George W. Benson, *Hartford*;
Alvan Ward, *Ashburham*.
RHODE-ISLAND.—Win. Adams, *Providence*.—Gen.
Gould, *Warwick*.
CONNECTICUT.—S. S. Childs, *Hartford*.—John S.

NEW-YORK.—Oliver Johnson, New-York City.
 Charles S. Morton, Albany.—James C. Fuller, New
 York.—Thomas McClinch, Watertown.

PENNSYLVANIA.—H. C. Howell, Allegheny.—J. L.
 Garrison, Pittsburg.—M. Preston, West Chester.
 James Fulton, Jr., McWilliamsstown.—Thomas Peck
 Enterprise.—Thomas Hambleton, Kearsburg.

VERMONT.—Andrew's Bridge.—John Cox, Hanover.
 M. M. Kim, Philadelphia.—Joseph Fulton, South
 Vermont.

OHIO.—James Boyle, Rome.—Charles Austin, New
 York.

—Anna:—Abner G. Kirk, Salt Lake;—Jack
water:—L. D. Holmes, Colubiana;—Joseph A. De
aly, Cortezville;—Dr. E. D. Hudson, Oberlin.
[SEE FIRST PAGE.]

FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Remittances by Mail.—A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and from the letter if written by himself.

EP Agents who remit money should always enclose a check when it is to be credited.

and shot him dead, and then gave himself up.